

XXX.—On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.

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THIS paper is the twenty-first of a series on the Histeridæ published in this Magazine. In it I have established two new genera, which I think will facilitate the study of the *Tryponæi*, and it is probable before very long it may be desirable to add to this number, for the species hitherto included in *Tryponæus* are extremely numerous, but at present there is some difficulty in dealing with many undescribed species owing to the uncertainty of it being possible to assign the sexes correctly to each other. There are about fifteen undescribed species in my possession, and I believe that in Herr J. Schmidt's collection there are as many again.

List of Species and New Genera.

Apobletes prostratus.	Hister mundulus.
— feriatas.	— tetricus.
— rubrofemoratus.	Eretmotus major.
— Foersterii.	— sinuaticollis.
Platysoma scalptum.	— cæsariensis.
— Thugnaum.	Notodoma saturum.
— vicinale.	— globatum, <i>Mars.</i>
— obliquum.	— nigrum.
Eblisia Nairii.	Phoxonotus lectus.
— pagana.	— Fryi, <i>Lew.</i>
— infaus.	Reninus turritus.
Megalocrærus, gen. nov.	Tryponæus cornifrons.
— rubricatus.	— bellator.
Pachycrærus prasinus.	Coptostethus, gen. nov.
— ellipsodes.	Nylonæus, gen. nov.
Stenotrophis, gen. nov.	— immarginatus.
Exosternus, gen. nov.	Trypeticus Grouvellei, <i>Mars.</i>
— manicatus.	Teretriosoma festivum, <i>Lew.</i>
— æratus.	— prasinum.
Phelister conquisitus.	Teretrius pilimanns, <i>Mars.</i>
— foveicollis.	— Marshallii.
— hospes.	— 4-striatus.
Omalodes foveipennis.	— indus.
Hister boleti, <i>Lew.</i>	— distinctus.

Apobletes prostratus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, depressus, piceus, nitidus; fronte punctulata, stria supra oculos valida, ad angulos interrupta; elytris striis 1-3 integris (3 aliquando interrupta), 4 apicali; mesosterno bisinuato marginatoque.

L. $3\frac{1}{3}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, depressed, piceous and shining; the head

evenly and not closely punctulate, and somewhat concave anteriorly, stria strong over the eyes and interrupted at the angle and widely sinuous anteriorly; the thorax finely punctulate laterally, with the marginal stria interrupted behind the neck; the elytra, 1-3 dorsal striæ complete, with a short apical appendage representing the fourth, sometimes the third is evanescent in the middle; the propygidium is almost smooth in the middle and sparingly pointed at the sides; the pygidium is evenly and rather coarsely punctured, with two shallow basal foveæ; the prosternum is very finely and sparingly punctulate; the mesosternum is marginate, but owing to the stria being very fine and close to the edge (which is impressed behind the prosternal keel) it is not easy to see except under a microscope.

This species is relatively broader than *A. marginicollis*, Lew., and the head is not opaque. Except in size it is most similar to *A. tener*, Mars.

Hab. Dutch Timor and Solor Island (*Doherty*). Twenty examples.

Apobletes feriatus, sp. n.

Oblongus, planatus, niger, nitidus; antennis pedibusque rufobrunneis; fronte parum dense punctulata, stria utrinque distincte interrupta; elytris striis 1-2 integris, 3 interrupta vel in medio evanescenti; pygidio distincte punctato, utrinque foveolato; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong, flat, rather parallel at the sides, black and shining; antennæ and legs reddish brown; the head and mandibles somewhat densely punctulate, forehead concave in the region of the stria, which is distinctly interrupted on either side; the thorax finely punctulate on the lateral borders, marginal stria interrupted behind the neck; the elytra, striæ lightly impressed, 1-2 complete, 3 sometimes interrupted in the middle, sometimes traceable as complete; the propygidium is sparingly and very finely punctured, except at the impressions on either side of the base, where the punctures are more conspicuous; the pygidium is distinctly pointed and has two shallow foveæ at the base; the prosternum is wide and without striæ; the mesosternum is bisinuous and not marginate behind the keel; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

This species is smaller and less wide than *A. tener* and *A. Schaumi*, Mars., but the form of the sternal plates is very similar in the three species.

Hab. Dutch Timor (*W. Doherty*, 1892).

Apobletes rubrofemoratus, sp. n.

Oblongus, parallelus, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte punctata, stria integra; pronoto stria marginali pone caput interrupta; clytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 brevissima; pygidio convexo, ocellato-punctato; tibiis anticis 5-dentatis.

L. 3 mill.

Oblong, parallel, a little convex, black and shining, legs reddish brown, with the thighs distinctly red; the head is concave anteriorly in the region of the stria, stria complete, surface irregularly punctured, punctures fine, with larger ones interspersed, on the vertex there is more or less a cluster of points; the thorax, the marginal stria is interrupted behind the middle of the neck and is sinuous laterally, the lateral border is rather evenly punctured, the points not encroaching on the interior area; the elytra, striæ 1-3 parallel to each other and complete, 4 very short and apical, there are two punctures at the base, the outer one apparently represents an appendage to the fourth stria, the inner represents all there is of the fifth stria, there is no sutural; the propygidium has a scattered irregular punctuation with fine points intermixed; the pygidium has a more even and ocellate punctuation, but the punctures are not closely associated, the surface of the segment is convex; the prosternum is without striæ; the mesosternum is bisinuous, with a very distinct marginal stria, which is angulate on either side; the anterior tibiæ are 5-dentate.

The general outline of this species is similar to that of *Platysoma Dufali*, Mars., but the form of the sterna is that of an *Apobletes*.

Hab. Mahé, Malabar.

Apobletes Foersterii, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, complanatus, nigro-picceus, nitidus; pedibus brunneis; fronte punctulata, stria integra; pronoto lateribus parce sed distincte punctulato; elytris striis 1-2 integris, 3 in medio subinterrupta, 4 apicali; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno stria marginali late interrupta; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. 3-3½ mill.

Oblong-oval, depressed, pitchy black; the head feebly impressed in front, stria complete, strong over the eyes, transversely fine and very feebly bisinuous, surface throughout with thinly scattered points; the thorax narrowest at the anterior angles, marginal stria strong from the base round the

anterior angle, fine and irregularly crenulate anteriorly, with an indication of being broken behind the eye, surface sparingly punctured, points very fine on the disk, but more distinct laterally, with a few larger points near the base opposite the first elytral stria; the elytra, outer humeral strong and complete, inner wanting, 1-2 dorsal complete, 3 almost complete but a little broken and punctiform in the middle, 4 apical and short, there are fine and somewhat obscure punctures on the interstice between the humeral and first dorsal striæ and some more distinct in the apical area; the propygidium has two shallow foveæ and is clearly but not densely punctured, especially at the sides; the pygidium is similarly but more evenly punctured; the prosternum, the anterior lobe is distinctly punctate, keel with a few very fine points, bistriate, striæ sinuous; the mesosternum is marginate on each side only, not behind the keel, the suture between the sterna is scarcely traceable; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

The general form of this species resembles *A. mysolicus*, Mars.

Hab. Sumatra (*Dr. Foerster*).

Platysoma scalptum, sp. n.

Oblongum, subdepressum, nigrum, nitidum; fronte haud excavata, stria integra; pronoto striis marginali et laterali integris; elytris striis, subhumerali ab humero ad suturam distincte continuata, 1-3 integris, 4-5 abbreviatis; propygidio pygidioque subocellato-punctatis, hoc haud convexo; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis. L. 4 mill.

Oblong, rather depressed, black and shining; the head not excavated, frontal stria complete, strong, and nearly straight anteriorly; the thorax, marginal stria very fine, lateral stria close and parallel to it and joining it behind the eyes, well within the lateral stria, but near the middle of the lateral border are some conspicuous scratches or broken striæ, which are very characteristic, the surface is impunctate; the elytra, striæ, the outer humeral is complete and well-marked and is continued along the apical edge and a short distance round the sutural angle, dorsal striæ 1-3 complete, 4 almost dimidiate, 5 somewhat longer, sutural wanting, unless the terminal end of the outer humeral represents it; the propygidium and the pygidium are densely and coarsely punctate; the prosternum is rather narrow and without striæ; the mesosternum is formed similarly to that of *P. Confucii*, Mars., but the marginal stria is complete; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

Hab. Malé, Malabar.

Platysoma Thugnaum, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatum, parum convexum, nigrum, nitidum; fronte impressa, stria integra; pronoto (basi excepta) impunctato; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 ultra medium abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque grosse punctatis, hoc utrinque profunde foveolato; mesosterno marginato, late sinuato.

L. $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, convex above, black and shining; the head feebly punctulate, impressed anteriorly, stria complete and nearly straight in front; the thorax smooth, with a row of punctures on each side along the basal edge, scutellar fovea extremely minute, marginal stria complete; the elytra, striæ 1-4 complete, 5 equidistant between the fourth stria and the suture, it reaches beyond the middle and anteriorly turns very slightly away from the suture, the sutural stria is wanting; the propygidium is transversely densely punctate, punctures large and ocellate, but along the base there are only small irregular points; the pygidium is similarly punctate, with a very conspicuous fovea on either side and a smooth posterior rim; the prosternum, the keel is narrow in the middle and without striæ; the mesosternum is widely sinuous anteriorly, with a well-marked marginal stria; the anterior tibiæ are 5-dentate, the two apical teeth are a little separated from the third.

This very distinct species may be placed near *P. integrum*, Sch.

Hab. Mahé, Malabar.

Platysoma vicinale, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatum, parum convexum, nigrum, nitidum; fronte punctata, tenuiter impressa, stria integra; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 et suturali abbreviatis; propygidio pygidioque grosse punctatis, hoc postice marginato.

L. 3 mill.

Oblong-oval, little convex above, black and shining; the head is obtusely angulate over the eyes, surface rather densely punctured, punctures varying in size, largest before the middle of the neck, stria complete and strongly sinuous over the eyes; the thorax punctured like the head near the anterior angles, finely punctulate on the disk, marginal stria strong at the sides and crenulate behind the neck; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral fine and complete, inner does not quite reach the base and is shortened just at or before the middle, and it is somewhat deep and wide and has a short basal appendage,

there is also an oblique stria, dorsal 1-4 complete, 5 apical and not reaching the middle, sutural shorter, broken and ill-defined, along the apical margin are a few scattered punctures; the propygidium is irregularly punctate, with fine points along its base; the pygidium has similarly large punctures more evenly set, and the posterior rim is raised; the prosternum is sparingly and finely punctulate and is without striæ; the mesosternum is sinuous behind the keel and the marginal stria is complete; the anterior tibiæ are 4-5-dentate.

Somewhat similar to *P. baliolum*, Lew., but more oblong and more depressed, and the dorsal striation is different. The punctuation of the pygidia is very similar in both species, but the pygidium is not marginate in *P. baliolum*.

Hab. St. Thomas, Gulf of Guinea (*Mocquerys*).

Platysoma obliquum, sp. n.

Elongatum, depressum, nigrum, nitidum; fronte punctulata, transversim haud striata; pronoto stria marginali antice interrupta; elytris striis, 1 apice subabbreviata, 2-3 integris, 4 apicali, suturali paululum longiore, obliqua; prosterno striis antice divergentibus, postice abbreviatis; mesosterno sinuato haud marginato; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. 3-3½ mill.

Elongate, depressed, black and shining; the head very lightly impressed anteriorly, surface punctulate and striate over the eyes only; the thorax, marginal stria interrupted behind the middle of the neck; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral complete, inner wanting, dorsal 1 slightly abbreviated apically, 2-3 complete, 4 very short and apical, 5 wanting, sutural longer than the fourth, oblique and abbreviated apically; the propygidium and pygidium are slightly convex, evenly and not densely punctulate, the apex of the latter is almost smooth; the prosternum is bistriate, striæ divergent anteriorly and do not pass beyond the coxæ behind; the mesosternum is broadly sinuous, with a short hamate stria on either side not close to the margin nor reaching the posterior edge; the metasternum and the first segment of the abdomen have a well-marked lateral stria; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

The species of this genus are probably very numerous in Madagascar, but those known at present are the above, *P. quadricollis*, Lew., *P. Richteri*, Sch., *P. pulvinatum*, Sch., and *P. Fairmairei*, Théry, all very distinct species.

Hab. Fort Dauphin, Madagascar.

Eblisia Nairii, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovata, depressa, nigra, nitida; fronte impressa, stria integra; pronoto stria laterali a margine distanti pone oculos retrorsum acuminata; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 dimidiatis, suturali simillima, sed postice abbreviata; pygidio lævi utrinque profunde excavato.

L. $3\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, depressed, black and shining; the head impunctate, frontal stria well-marked and slightly bent, with a shallow and somewhat wide impression behind it; the thorax, stria complete, strong and sinuous laterally, and somewhat distant from the margin (like that of *Phelister Steinheili*, Mars.), less deep and arched behind the anterior angle, and acuminately reflexed behind the eyes; the elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, 4-5 coequal and dimidiate, sutural similar to the fifth but shortened apically; the propygidium has a transverse median band of deep irregular punctures; the pygidium is smooth, with two large and deep comma-shaped excavations at the base; the prosternum, the keel is rather narrow and posteriorly semicircular in outline, between the coxæ are two striæ, which diverge behind, and apparently but not distinctly join in front; the mesosternum is widely sinuous and has a well-marked stria which is only marginal at the sinuosity, it continues along the side of the metasternum, and behind the angles of the mesosternum there is a short outer stria; the metasternum and the first segment of the abdomen are laterally bistriate; the anterior tibiæ are 5-dentate.

Hab. Mahé, Malabar.

Eblisia pagana, sp. n.

Ovata, depressa, nigra, nitida; fronte impressa, stria integra; pronoto stria laterali a margine distanti pone angulos acute angulata; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 apicali haud dimidiata, 5 et suturali ultra medium abbreviatis; pygidio profunde bifoveolato; tibiis anticis 5-spinosis.

L. 3 mill.

Oval, depressed, black and shining; the head sparsely punctulate, stria well-marked and feebly sinuous, forehead impressed behind the stria; the thorax, stria complete, strong and sinuous laterally, and somewhat distant from the margin except at the base, where it turns inwards, behind the angles (where a feeble punctuation is visible) the stria is finer and distinctly angulate; the elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, 4 apical and one third of the elytral length, 5 reaches just beyond the

middle, the sutural is slightly shorter; the propygidium and pygidium are microscopically strigose over their whole surfaces, the first is irregularly punctured, the second has a deep somewhat circular fovea on either side at the base, which is obscurely punctured between the foveæ; the prosternum, the keel is rather narrow and without striæ; the mesosternum is rather widely emarginate and has a bent stria on either side, which is continued laterally along the metasternum, transversely there is a median arched stria, which is common also to the metasternum; the first abdominal segment is laterally bistrate; the anterior tibiæ are 5-spinose.

Hab. Tongking, "Montes Mauson, alt. 2300 feet" (*II. Fruhstorfer*).

Eblisia infans, sp. n.

Ovata, parum convexa, punctulata, picea, nitida; fronte stria transversa bisinuata, utrinque interrupta; pronoto stria laterali antice abbreviata; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 ultra medium, suturali basi, abbreviatis; prosterno laud striato; mesosterno bistrato; tibiis anticis 5-dentatis.

L. $1\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oval, rather convex, piceous and shining; the head sparsely punctulate on the vertex, stria bisinuous and interrupted near the eyes; the thorax, the lateral stria is distant from the margin, but turns towards it at the base, and it is much shortened in front, behind the anterior angles the marginal stria faint and arched (like that in *E. Nairii*), but behind the neck it is stronger and crenulate, the scutellar puncture is very small but distinct, and close in front of it is a second even smaller; the elytra, striæ 1-4 complete, 5 extends beyond the middle, sutural is shortened well before the base; the propygidium is distinctly punctate; the pygidium is smooth and has two deep lobe-shaped excavations placed transversely at the base; the prosternum, the keel is narrow and without striæ and the anterior lobe is punctate; the mesosternum is widely emarginate, the marginal stria is complete and close to the edge at the emargination only, the transverse stria is widely arched, both these striæ are rather fine and both continue along the metasternum, the surfaces of the meso- and metasterna are distinctly but not densely punctulate; the anterior tibiæ are 5-dentate.

This is the smallest species of the genus known.

Hab. Sumatra.

MEGALOCRÆRUS, gen. nov.

Corpus cylindricum; caput retractile; epistomum excavatum; frons utrinque marginata; mandibulæ æquales, robustæ; antennæ foveolis in angulo prothoracis detectis; pronotum stria marginali integra; elytra 6-striata; prosternum basi truncatum, marginatum; mesosternum antice sinuatum; propygidium transversum, breve; pygidium semicirculare vix convexum; tibiæ fossa tarsali recta, parva et profunda.

The genus established here is represented by a species having the superficies of *Pachycrærus*, but the mesosternum is not produced anteriorly and the tarsal grooves in the anterior tibiæ are straight. The antennal fossettes are similar to those of *Exosternus*.

Megalocrærus rubricatus, sp. n.

Cylindricus, robustus, niger, nitidus; elytris basibus late rubris, striis 1-6 integris, tenuiter impressis; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno antice late sinuato; propygidio pygidioque punctatis; tibiis anticis 5-dentatis.

L. 4 mill.

Cylindrical, robust, black and shining, the elytra broadly imbricate at their bases except on the sutural border; the head is feebly punctulate and the lateral stria well-marked over the eyes; the thorax, marginal stria complete but extremely fine anteriorly, along the lateral border the punctuation is similar to that on the head; the elytra, striæ are fine, outer humeral and 1-6 dorsal complete, the fifth and sutural being joined at the base, of the inner humeral there is only a trace behind the middle; the propygidium and pygidium are clearly punctate, the points on the latter are the more evenly set; the prosternum is bistrate, striæ parallel; the mesosternum is widely sinuous anteriorly and the marginal striæ continue along the sides of the metasternum; the anterior tibiæ are 6-dentate and the intermediate and posterior are also very similarly dentate.

Hab. Jatahy, Province Goyas, Brazil. There is an example also in the British Museum taken by A. R. Wallace in the Amazon Region.

Pachycrærus prasinus, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, supra viridi-metallicus; fronte distincte punctulata; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 4 tenuiter impressa, 5 dimidiata, suturali basi abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque sat dense punctatis; tibiis paullulum dilatatis.

L. $3\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Oval, somewhat convex, brightly green above; the head is wider and more clearly punctulate, with the marginal stria less deeply impressed than in *P. cyanescens*, Er.; the thorax is more transverse, but similarly punctate to that of *cyanescens*, and the marginal stria is like it interrupted behind the neck; the elytra, striae, outer humeral is fine, apical and dimidiate, inner also fine and more complete, but shortened apically, 1-4 dorsal complete, but the fourth is much finer than the third, especially at the base, 5 fine, apical, and scarcely reaching the middle, with a small puncture as a basal appendage, sutural fine and abbreviated before the base; the pygidia are similarly but more closely punctured than those of *cyanescens*; the prosternum, the striae are closer together than those of *cyanescens*, are parallel laterally, and slightly divergent at the base, the surface of the keel is microscopically strigose and the anterior lobe is punctate; the mesosternum, marginal stria is complete, rather fine, and feebly sinuous, and it does not follow the outline of the anterior edge; the anterior tibiae are 4-5-dentate, and all the tibiae are much wider than those of *cyanescens*.

This species is relatively broader than *P. cyanescens*, Er., and the prosternal striae are parallel and nearer together, resembling more closely those of *P. caeruleatus*, Lew., although they are more strongly impressed.

Hab. Mpudzi River, Manica, Gazaland (*Guy A. K. Marshall*, 1901).

Pachycrærus ellipsodes, sp. n.

Ellipticus, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; pronoto stria marginali antice late interrupta; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 dimidiata, suturali basi evanescenti; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno marginato; tibiis anticis 5-dentatis.

L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Elliptical, rather convex, black and shining; the head, frontal stria complete and angulate before the eyes, surface punctulate, with some larger points along the base; the thorax, lateral stria is continued anteriorly only as far as behind the eyes, the punctuation is similar to that of the head, but it is somewhat dense laterally and the finest points are before the scutellum and on the disk; the elytra, striae, the outer humeral is apical and dimidiate and deepest in the anterior portion, dorsal 1-4 complete, 5 dimidiate, with a basal punctiform appendage, sutural is evanescent at the base, along the apical border are a few punctures; the propygidium is irregularly, not closely punctured, some of the punctures

are ocellate, and between them are others very fine; the pygidium is similarly punctured, but the larger points do not extend to the apex; the prosternum, keel bistriate, striæ nearly parallel to each other, but slightly widening out behind, and they are not joined in front, there are a few fine punctures between the striæ, and the surface is microscopically strigose, the punctuation is denser on the anterior lobe; the mesosternum is marginate and the acumination rather minute, the surface with that of the metasternum has a very fine punctuation; the anterior tibiæ are 5-dentate.

In general outline this species agrees with *P. morulus*, Lew., which is the only other elliptical species known.

Hab. St. Thomas's Island, Gulf of Guinea.

STENOTROPHIS, gen. nov.

Body short, cylindrical, and truncate; head retractile, epistoma excavated, mandibles very robust and very strongly dentate; antennæ, club orbicular in outline, joints 3-7 moniliform and equal in size; antennal fovea is in the angle of the thorax and not open as in *Pachycærus*; thorax transverse and marginate at the sides; elytra, dorsal striæ short and incomplete; prosternum, keel very narrow, parallel at the sides, and bistriate; mesosternum produced in the middle; pygidium semicircular and convex; anterior tibiæ with 9 coequal and equidistant teeth, the anterior femora are grooved and strongly dilated at the tibial end on the anterior edge, somewhat similar but more explanate than in *Phelister Simonii*, Lew. (fig. 1, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. p. 46, July 1889).

Type *Pachycærus cavifrons*, Lew.

This genus should be placed next to *Chalcurgas*, in which the antennal fossette and narrow sternal keel are very similar.

I have recently received four examples of *S. cavifrons*, Lew., from Usambara which are metallic blue, but the type is brassy green and is from N. Kamerun. I cannot see any other difference, and so conclude that the species has a wide range. Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall has lately found *Macrosternus Lafertei*, Mars. (originally recorded from Senegal), in Gazaland, and I believe there are other species which extend from coast to coast on the African continent.

EXOSTERNUS, gen. nov.

Body oval, robust, rather convex, somewhat metallic; head retractile, forehead flat and punctate, epistoma distinctly separate; thorax marginate and the antennal fossettes are in the angle and not open like those of *Pachycærus*; elytra,

striae, humeral and dorsal all complete; pygidium convex and semicircular behind; prosternum bistriate and incised at the base; mesosternum marginate, bisinuous, and produced in the middle like that of *Cyrturus*; tibiae, anterior 8-9-dentate and moderately dilated, intermediate and posterior more dilated and widest near the tarsi, the tarsi are short and rather robust, with two claws.

Exosternus manicatus, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, nitidus; fronte plana, rugoso-punctata; elytris striis humeralibus et dorsalibus integris, suturali antice cum 5^a juncta; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno marginato, in medio producto; tibiis dilatatis.

L. $3\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Oval, somewhat convex, nearly black and shining; the head, forehead plane, densely and rugosely punctured, and the transverse stria is almost obliterated by the sculpture; the thorax, marginal stria complete, surface clearly and densely punctured except before the scutellum, where the points are finer and less close; the elytra, striae, inner and outer humeral and 6 dorsal all complete, minutely crenulate and rather fine, especially the fourth, fifth, and sutural, the sutural joins the fifth at the base, the apical margin is strigose; the propygidium is densely and somewhat rugosely punctured; the pygidium is more finely and clearly, not rugosely punctured; the prosternum, anterior lobe marginate in front, with punctures rather closely set together, keel bistriate, striae faintly sinuous in the middle, surface sparingly punctulate; the mesosternum is marginate and bisinuous; the metasternum is sparingly and minutely punctured, transverse stria straight and finely crenulate, and it joins the lateral strong and oblique stria; the first segment of the abdomen has a small fovea on either side well within the margin; the anterior tibiae are 8-9-dentate and are somewhat dilated and are bowed on the outer edge; the intermediate and posterior tibiae are more dilated, especially at the tarsal end.

Hab. Mpudzi River, Manica, S. Africa (*Guy A. K. Marshall*), December 1901.

Exosternus aratus, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, subaeneus, nitidus; fronte plana, rugoso-punctata; elytris striis omnibus integris; mesosterno in medio producto, marginato; tibiis dilatatis.

L. $3\frac{1}{3}$ mill.

Oval, rather convex, somewhat brassy and shining, with

the apical margin of the elytra reddish ; the head densely and rather rugosely punctate, transverse stria obliterated ; the thorax, marginal stria complete, surface somewhat closely punctured, points finest on the disk and before the scutellum ; the elytra, striæ similar to those of the preceding species, except that the fifth and sutural are not so distinctly joined ; the propygidium is rather densely punctured, punctures varying in size, some small and circular, others oblong and rather large, and a few are confluent, and it has a lobe-shaped but somewhat obscure elevation on either side ; the pygidium is more finely and more evenly punctured ; the prosternum, anterior lobe marginate and sparsely punctate, keel bistriate, striæ widely sinuous in the middle and not clearly meeting in front, surface of the keel with a few punctures smaller than those of the lobe ; the mesosternum is marginal and bisinuous, surface finely and sparingly punctulate ; the metasternum has a straight and fine crenulate stria, which joins the lateral stria, which is strong and oblique ; the tibiæ are formed like those of *E. manicatus*, but are a little less dilated.

Hab. Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa.

Phelister conquisitus, sp. n.

Rotundatus, parum convexus, piceus, nitidus ; fronte haud striata ; pronoto stria marginali integra, stria interna utrinque interrupta ; clytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 in medio late interrupta, 5 apicali, suturali ultra medium abbreviata ; propygidio distincte punctato ; prosterno margine sulcato ; mesosterno dense punctulato.

L. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mill.

Rather convex, piceous and shining ; the head feebly punctulate and without a frontal stria ; the thorax, marginal stria fine and complete, lateral stria extremely fine and broken in the middle, behind the eyes it is again interrupted, and behind the neck clearly crenulate ; the elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, 2-3 minutely hamate at the base, 4 short and basal, distinctly hamate anteriorly, with a short apical appendage, 5 apical and equal in length to the appendage of the fourth stria, sutural apical, but reaching beyond the middle, and irregularly crenulate ; the propygidium is clearly punctate, punctures closest on the anterior portion ; the pygidium is microscopically punctulate ; the prosternum, anterior lobe margined anteriorly with an even and deep furrow, and coarsely punctate on either side before the suture, the median area is densely punctulate, keel broadest at the base, completely marginate, and the surface densely punctulate ; the mesosternum is sculptured like the prosternum and marginate

anteriorly, with an arched crenulate stria which continues to the base of the metasternum; anterior tibiæ 5-dentate.

Hab. Ulster, New York Province, U.S.A. (*H. H. Smith*).

Phelister foveicollis, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, piceus, nitidus; fronte excavata; pronoto conspicue bifoveolato, lateribus sparsim punctato; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 dimidiata, 5 apicali, suturali ultra medium abbreviata; prosterno parum lato, bistriato; mesosterno in medio haud marginato.

L. $2\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Oval, rather convex, piceous and shining; the head excavate and finely and sparingly punctulate, stria fine and interrupted behind the epistoma; the thorax conspicuously but not closely punctate laterally, but not close to the border, surface finely punctulate like the head, marginal stria complete, in a line behind the eye halfway before the base is a very conspicuous fovea on either side, and there is a minute fovea placed obliquely near each of the larger foveæ, the scutellar fovea is oval and very distinct; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral apical and rather wide, with a short finer median appendage, dorsal striæ 1-3 complete, the second turns away from the first at the base, 4 is apical and dimidiate and punctiform anteriorly, 5 apical and shorter and also punctiform anteriorly, sutural stronger and somewhat abbreviated before the base, at the base of each elytron there is a transverse bent stria, which is apparently an appendage to both the sutural and fourth striæ; the propygidium and pygidium (except at the apex) are clearly but not closely punctured; the prosternum is rather wide, bistriate, striæ sinuous between the coxæ and do not touch the base nor turn towards each other in front; the mesosternum has two short marginal striæ at either angle and a transverse arched crenulate stria which continues along the sides of the metasternum; the anterior tibiæ are 6-7-spinose.

Hab. Pará, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*).

Phelister hospes, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, piceus, nitidus; fronte leviter concava, stria integra; pronoto stria laterali ad angulos arcuata, pone oculos interrupta; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 basi subabbreviata, 5 dimidiata, suturali basi abbreviata; propygidio ocellato-punctato; pygidio dense et minute rugoso; prosterno bistriato, striis antice et postice conjunctis; tibiis anticis 6-dentatis.

L. 2 mill.

Oval, somewhat convex, piceous and shining; the head,

stria complete and nearly straight anteriorly, forehead slightly concave behind the stria, surface sparingly and minutely punctulate; the thorax, marginal stria very fine and ceasing behind the eyes, lateral stria arched and feebly crenulate behind the anterior angles, interrupted behind the eyes, the stria is continued behind the neck, where it is crenulate and both its ends are reflexed, surface punctulate like the head, with a few large punctures scattered on either side of the disk, the scutellar fovea is longitudinal and acuminate anteriorly; the elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, 4 almost complete, 5 dimidiate with a few additional punctures, sutural two thirds of the elytral length, all the striæ have more or less crenulate edges; the propygidium is clearly and rather densely ocellate-punctate; the pygidium is minutely and densely rugose, with a few punctures visible here and there; the prosternum, the keel is very narrow behind the anterior lobe, and there is a marginal stria which is united at both ends; the mesosternum, the marginal stria is fine and widely sinuous, the transverse stria is also fine and feebly arched, and it continues laterally along the metasternum; the first segment of the abdomen is bistriate at the sides, the inner stria being continued along the basal edge; the anterior tibiæ are 6-dentate.

Hab. Ulster, New York Province, U.S.A. (*H. H. Smith*).

Omalodes foveipennis, sp. n.

Breviter ovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte punctulata, in medio profunde foveolata, stria integra, antice retrorsum acuminata; pronoto lateribus punctulato, margine haud sinuato; elytris bifoveolatis, striis dorsalibus punctorum lineis compositis; propygidio basi bifoveolato et in medio conspicue impresso; tibiis anticis 6-dentatis.

L. 6-6½ mill.

Shortly oval, convex, black and shining; the head clearly punctulate, with a deep fovea on the vertex, stria complete, with an anterior acumination similar to that of *O. sinuaticollis*; the thorax, marginal stria complete and strong, sides punctulate, especially behind the anterior angles, scutellar fovea small and shallow; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral fine and complete, inner less distinct, dorsal striæ all punctiform, 1-3 complete, 4-5 consist of a very few punctures and do not reach beyond the middle, the sutural is more conspicuous than the fourth, but does not reach the base, at the base of the third stria there is a conspicuous fovea; the propygidium has two large foveæ on either side with a median impression on the posterior edge, in and near the foveæ the

punctures are rather large, but behind the median impression they are smaller; the pygidium has a rather large depression on either side of its base, and it is more regularly punctured than the propygidium; the prosternum and mesosternum are finely punctulate, the transverse stria of the latter is minutely crenulate; the anterior tibiæ are 6-dentate.

Omalodes sinuaticollis, Mars., has a similar elytral fovea to this species, and the two species are similar in outline, but the frontal fovea, sculpture of the pygidia, and the transverse stria between the meso- and metasterna are distinctive characters in *foveipennis*. In several specimens there are thoracic foveæ, but they are not constant either in number or position.

Hab. Province of Espirito Santo.

Hister boleti, Lew.

Hister boleti, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. xiii. p. 135 (1884).

The prosternum in this species is bistriate between the coxæ, and the mesosternal marginal stria is complete and punctate.

Hister mundulus, sp. n.

Ovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte punctulata, stria integra; pronoto stria interna antice late interrupta; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 ultra medium extensa, suturali ante basin abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque punctulatis.

L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining; the head finely and somewhat densely punctulate, stria complete and semicircular, but feebly irregular in its course; the thorax, marginal stria very fine laterally, but much more distinct behind the head, inner lateral not quite reaching the base, hamate and ceasing behind the anterior angle; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral short and median, inner wanting, dorsal 1-4 complete, 5 reaching just beyond the middle, sutural shortened before the base and turning away from the suture apically, all the striæ are crenulate; the propygidium and pygidium are somewhat faintly punctulate, very fine points are set in between the larger ones; the prosternum, anterior lobe margined with two striæ laterally, the outer stria the shorter, keel narrow between the coxæ; the mesosternum, marginal stria is complete and fine, also that of the metasternum, the latter continues conspicuously in a loop to the elytral margin; the anterior tibiæ are bifid, with three simple teeth above them.

This species is somewhat similar to *H. hamatitis*, Lew., especially in the form of the inner stria and the outline of the meso- and metasterna.

Hab. Sumatra (*Dr. Foerster*).

Hister tetricus, sp. n.

Late ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; stria frontali integra, antice sinuata; pronoto stria unica, basi abbreviata, angulo antice foveolato; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 basi incurva, abbreviata, suturali ultra medium extensa; tibiis anticis 5-6-denticulatis.
L. $3\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Broadly oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head, frontal stria complete and sinuous anteriorly; the thorax, lateral stria is shortened at the base, and there is a circular fovea at the angle, fovea smaller than that of *H. geminus*, Er., and without punctures, the surface has a shallow leather-like sculpture and a fine but obscure punctuation; the elytra, there is a fine oblique humeral stria and an indication of an inner humeral at the apex, 1-4 dorsal are strong and complete, 5 is shortened before the base and incurved anteriorly, sutural reaches beyond the middle and apically turns away from the suture; the punctuation of the pygidia is microscopical; the prosternum, anterior lobe strongly marginate, keel narrow before the coxæ and without striæ; the mesosternum is widely arched anteriorly, but the marginal stria is complete and more arched, it does not quite follow the outline of the anterior edge; the anterior tibiæ are dilated near the tarsi, and have five or six small denticulations.

The superficies of this species resembles that of *H. sessilis*, Lew.

Hab. Sumatra.

[To be continued.]

XXXI.—*Descriptions of Five new Species of Locustidæ from South Africa.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S.

SINCE the publication of my papers on South-African Locustidæ in the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society of London' for 1902 Mr. Distant has submitted a few more specimens to me for examination, among which I find three species of the genus *Heteropternis*, Saussure, and one each of *Dittopternis*, Saussure, and *Caloptenopsis*, Bolivar, which appear to be new and which I therefore describe below.